

# Acid malachite test

Def: : Chemical test used for diagnosis of Bleeding


Principle: Change in colour of indicator acc. to blood amount present in the Sample

## Material

: Meat extract

Hb extraction test *نقص مثل بكرة*

Reagent : ① Acid malachite green

0.1 gm malachite green powder  
+ 25 mL of glacial acetic acid 30%  heating in water path  
60% / 10 m

→ Add 100 ml D.W and put in Dark glass bottle  
② H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 3%

## Procedure



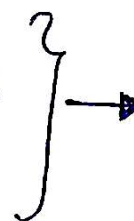
1 drop H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 3%  
1 Drop Acid malachite green  
0.7 ml meat extract

→ Shaking → allow to stand for 20 min

Result Judgment	Blue well bled fit for human Consumption	Light green Moderate bled fit for rapid Consumption	Dark green ill bled total Condemnation
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## Explanation

excess Hb in ill-bled meat  
+  
nascent O liberated from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 3%  
+  
Acid malachite green



oxy haemoglobin  
malachite green  
Complex  
(green Colour)

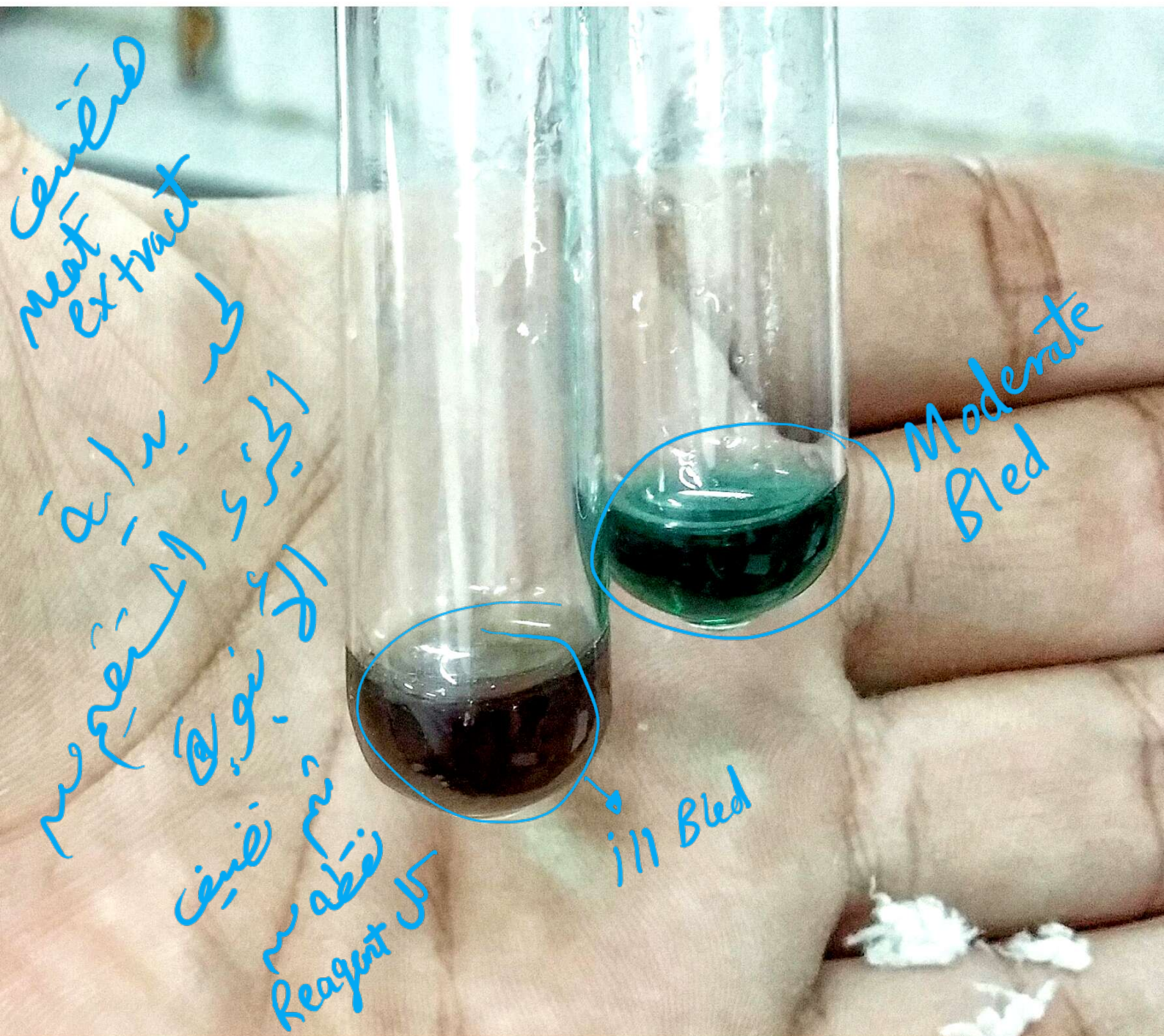














## Reder's Test

Def : Chemical test used for diagnosis of Bleeding

Principle : Change in colour of indicator acc. to blood amount present in the sample

### Procedure



3 gm minced meat

8 ml Reder's Reagent

0.1 ml Loeffler's Methylene blue  
40 ml D.W

0.05 ml of diluted Carbol Fuchsin Soln

### Result & Judgment

Blue Colour  
well bled fit  
for ~~human~~  
human Consumption

Light green  
moderate bled  
fit for rapid  
Consumption

Dark green almost  
Brownish  
ill bled - total  
Condemnation





Reder's Reagent







نقش  
Reagent  
على طرف الزجاجه  
للأستويه

وليس  
طريق  
Pipette

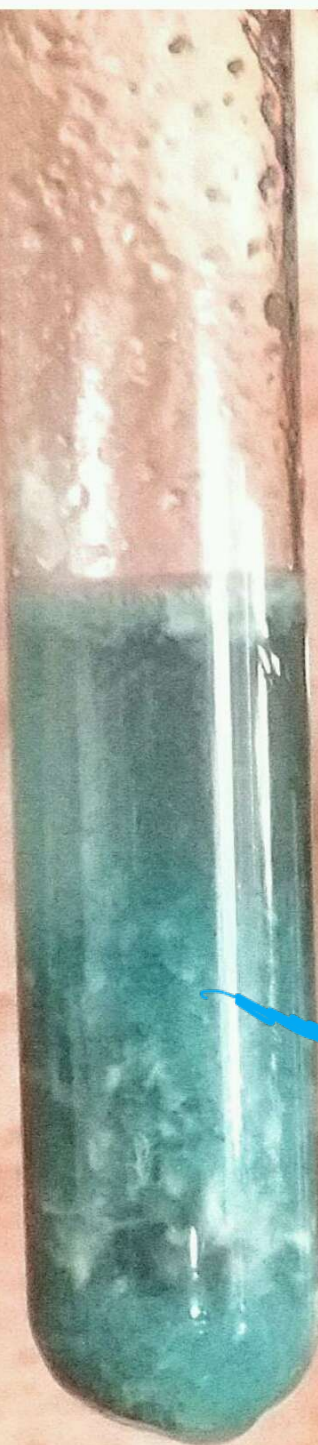
عنه  
عقده  
الأصبع

بنا  
بالأستويه  
مع الطبقة





1/1  
Bled



Moderate  
Bled



# Nitrazine yellow indicator test

Def: Test used for measurement of meat pH  
~~Standard~~.

Principle: Change Colour of indicator according to pH degree

## equipment

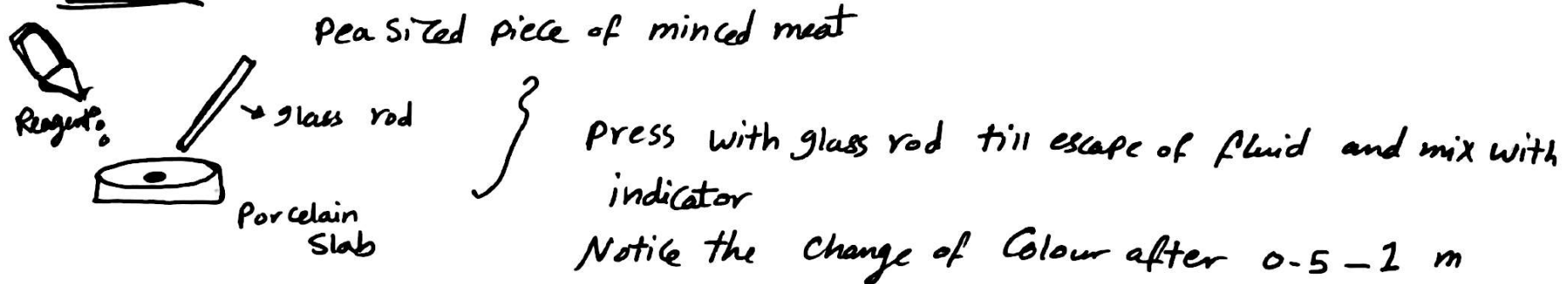
minced meat (Pea size)

Glass rod

Small dish

Reagent (Nitrazine yellow 0.01%) aqueous solution  
 $\left\{ 1 \text{ gm} / \frac{10 \text{ L}}{\text{water}} \right\}$

## Procedure



## Result, Judgment

Yellow Colour

$\text{pH} \leq 6$

Pass for human Consumption

Blue Colour

$\text{pH} \geq 6.8$

unfit for " "























## Rapid phase test

~~Def~~  
Def

Laboratory test used for detection of abnormal colour of Carcasses

Material

Chopped fat  
NaOH 5%  
Diethyl ether

Procedure



5 ml NaOH 5%  
5 gm Chopped fat

→ Shake up → heat on flame

for about 2 min till complete dissolving of fat → Cooling under running tap water

→ add 5 ml diethyl ether → Shake well  
→ leave the contents in the tube till separation into 2 layers → Observe colour of both layers

Result



Colourless  
Colourless

Normal  
Buffalo



yellow  
(yellow greenish)

icteric  
Cattle



yellow  
Colourless

Normal  
Cattle



Colourless  
(greenish yellow)

icteric  
Buffalo

Judgment

Physiological yellow coloured carcass

↳ pass for human consumption

Marked discolouration of carcass

↳ unfit for human consumption

Slight discolouration

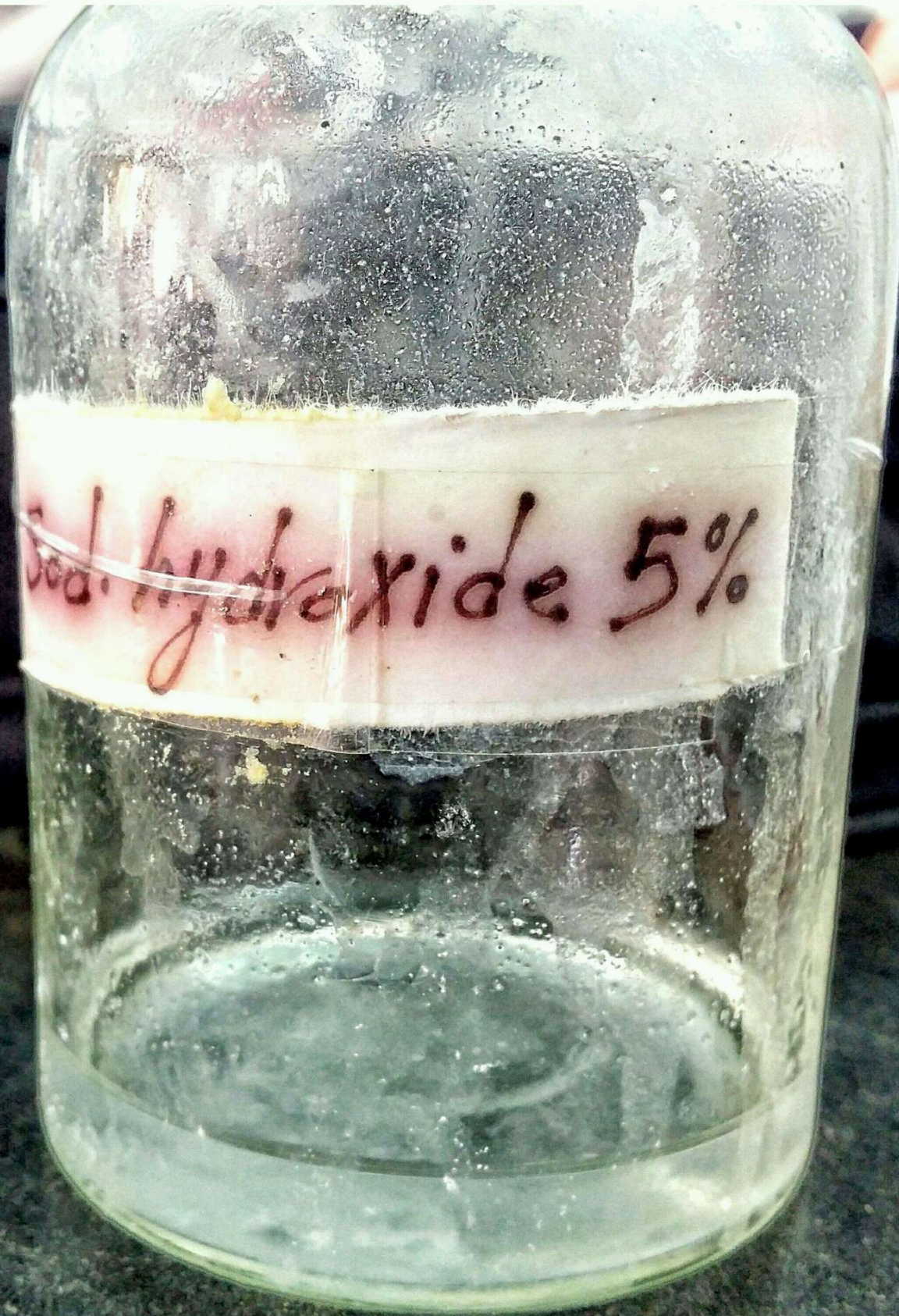
↳ Chilling for 24 hrs → boiling test if absence of fecal odour → pass for human consumption







Sod. hydroxide 5%





DIETHYL  
ETHER

میکون  
سوخته  
عندکون



لنسخن حرما  
تدرب الدروس  
و بعد من نبرد الحدا  
معة الحفنة





Normal Buffalo  
Citric Cattle

اعتناء الموصوفة في القم





## Eber's test

**Def:** Chemical test used for qualitative detection of Ammonia in decomposed meat sample

**Reagent**

Mixture of

1 part : 1 part of : 3 Parts of  
HCl with sp. Gr Diethyl ethanol 96%  
1.125 ether

**Procedure**



Cork

3 ml Reagent

Thin glass rod

Quickly push glass rod in meat and rotate it so that a small piece of the sample can be removed with the rod. Then replace the corked rod to the tube provided the meat doesn't contact the reagent

**Result**

Grey or white cloudiness within seconds if the sample contains 26 mg% or more of ammonia. This cloudiness is better seen if a black ground is put behind the test tube

**Precautions**

- 1- The test tube corked well and placed in ammonia free atmosphere
- 2- Temp of meat shouldn't be colder than the reagent's
- 3- In cured meat (pickled) take care during test as ammonia will be formed due to reduction of the salt peter  $\text{NaNO}_3$  or  $\text{KNO}_3$  although there is no putrefaction
- 4- Don't touch wall of the tube or introduce the sample in it
- 5- The free end of the glass rod should be above the level of the reagent surface by 1 cm

the formed cloudiness consists of ammonium chloride which result from the reaction between HCl of the reagent and ammonia of the decomposed meat



العينة



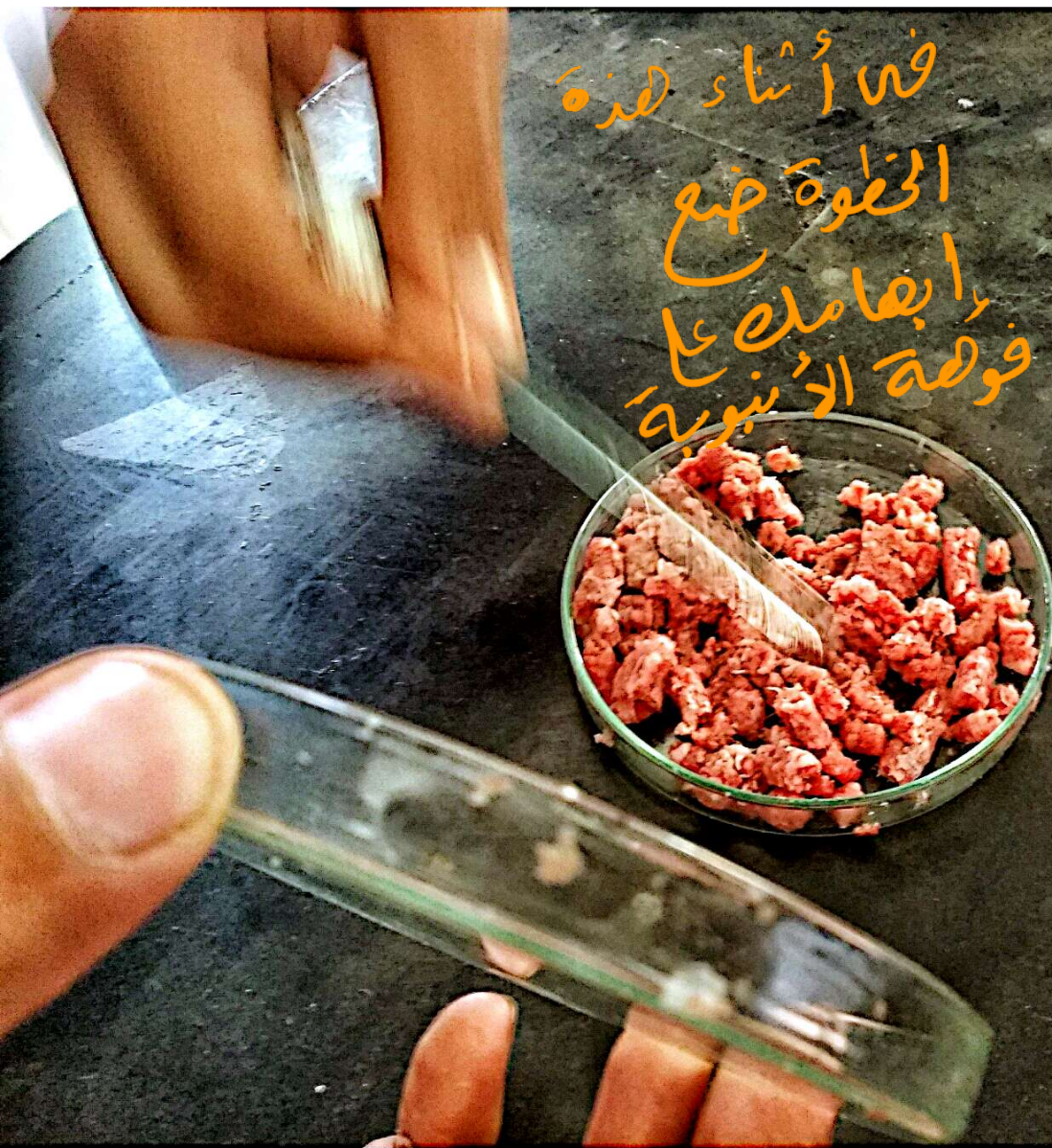
صمغ أشجار  
الرياح مبل  
ماء شغل  
صلاصة  
رعة  
الأمويا



في أنشأ هذه  
الخطوة صنع  
أبصار على  
قوسه الأنبوية

Push the glass  
rod in meat  
and rotate it

To take  
small  
piece





عدم تشکیل  
کوبین

-ve





Glass rod  
Not Contact  
With the tube  
and above  
the level of  
the Reagent

السحب  
المائلون

+ve



أندرسون  
النسري  
أفضل  
على

شلفه  
سوداء

